

## Schedule A

to the Preliminary Amendment of September 23, 2004 of the U.S.  
National Entry from PCT/CA2003/000426

1. (Original ) A Bio-electrode with a biocompatible electrode-to-body interface surface layer providing a body-directed surface, said surface layer having on the basis of a DC analysis a bulk resistivity, as measured in a direction across said surface layer, parallel to the plane of said surface, ranging from  $2 \times 10^5$  to  $10^{11}$  ohm-centimeters and having a reduced tendency for polarization to be formed within an electrolyte layer when present at the electrode-to-body interface and thereby reducing polarization noise.

2. (Original) A bio-electrode with a biocompatible electrode-to-body interface surface layer providing a body-directed surface, said surface layer having on the basis of a DC analysis a bulk resistivity ranging from  $10^3$  to  $10^{11}$  ohm-centimeters, as measured in a direction across said surface layer, parallel to the plane of said surface, and having a reduced tendency for polarization to be formed within an electrolyte layer when present at the electrode-to-body interface and thereby reduce polarization noise,

in combination with external circuit components for providing a closed circuit with a closed circuit path extending through the body, the bio-electrode, and the external circuit components, said circuit comprising the following features:

- a) said bio-electrode having an electrode resistance value of  $R_e$ ,
- b) the circuit including an amplifier resistive element which, together with a high impedance signal sensing circuit connected across such

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resistive component, has a composite resistance value of  $R_a$ , and  
c)  $R_a$  and  $R_e$  being in series

wherein the value for  $R_a$  is between 2 Mohm and 5 Gohm.

3. (Currently Amended) A bio-electrode as in claim 1 ~~for 2~~ wherein said body-directed surface comprises a plurality of relatively conductive areas or "islands" of conductivity connected to conductive pathways passing through the bio-electrode, said islands constituting a reduced portion of the surface area of the body-directed surface and being surrounded by portions of the body-directed surface provided by a generally nonconducting background material of the electrode, which portions have a reduced affinity to attract polarization from within an electrolytic layer when present at said surface sufficient to provide a reduction in the total polarization that will form across the body-directed surface of the electrode.

4. (Currently Amended) A bio-electrode as in ~~any one of the above claims~~ **claim 1** wherein the electrode has a substrate providing the surface layer which substrate comprises said background material, and wherein said background material is rendered partially conductive by the presence of conductive additive that forms said conductive pathways within the background material.

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5. (Currently Amended) A bio-electrode as in ~~{any one of claims 3 or 4,}~~  
claim 3 wherein the background material of the electrode is a material that is  
relatively non-polarizable and has a bulk of resistivity of in excess of  $10 \times 10^{12}$   
ohm-cm.

6. (Currently Amended) A bio-electrode as in ~~{any one of claims 3, 4 or 5}~~  
claim 3 wherein the background material is the composed of a material selected  
from the group consisting of neoprene rubber, silicone rubber, nitrile rubber,  
butyl rubber, EPDM, and olefin elastomers.

7. (Currently Amended) A bio-electrode as in ~~{any one of claims 3, 4, 5 or 6}~~  
claim 3 wherein the conductive pathways provide conduction through the  
electrode by means of "percolation".

8. (Original) A bio-electrode as in claim 7 wherein such conductive  
pathways comprise carbon.

9. (Original) A bio-electrode as in claim 8 in wherein such conductive  
pathways are constituted by carbon.

10.(Currently Amended) A bio-electrode as in any one of claims 2 to 9  
wherein said circuit comprises:

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- a) a total resistance  $R$  in the closed circuit wherein  $R$  equals  $(R_e + R_a + 3 \text{ Mohms})$ , and
- b) a source of polarization noise wherein the source of polarization noise is equivalent, at the moment of a noise discharge, to an effective or pseudo capacitor  $C$  present between the body and electrode at the body to electrode interface, and

wherein the values of  $R$  and  $C$  provide a time constant,  $RC$ , of one second or less for the polarization noise.

11. (Original) A bio-electrode as in claim 10 wherein the time constant  $RC$  for the polarization noise signal is less than 100 milliseconds.

12. (Original) A bio-electrode as in claim 10 wherein the time constant  $RC$  for the polarization noise signal is less than 10 milliseconds.

13. (Currently Amended) A bio-electrode as in ~~{any one of the preceding claims}~~ **claim 1** wherein said bulk resistivity is in the range  $10 \exp 6$  to  $10 \exp 10$ .

14. (Currently Amended) A bio-electrode as in ~~{any one of the preceding claims}~~ **claim 1** wherein said bulk resistivity is in the range  $10 \exp 7$  to  $10 \exp 10$ .

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15. (Currently Amended) A bio-electrode as in ~~{any one of the claims 2 to 14}~~ claim 2 wherein the ratio for  $R_a/R_e$  has a value of 1 to 1 or higher.

16. (Original) A bio-electrode as in claim 15 wherein the ratio for  $R_a/R_e$  has a value of 5 to 1 or higher.

17. (Original) A bio-electrode as in claim 15 wherein the ratio for  $R_a/R_e$  has a value of 20 to 1 or higher.

18. (Currently Amended) A bio-electrode as in ~~{any one of the claims 2 to 17}~~ claim 2 wherein the value for  $R_a$  is between 20 Mohms and 5 Gohms.

19. (Original) A bio-electrode as in claim 18 wherein the value for  $R_a$  is between 100 Mohms and 5 Gohms.

20. (Original) A bio-electrode as in claim 18 wherein the value for  $R_a$  is between 200 Mohms and 1 Gohms.

21. (Currently Amended) A bio-electrode as in ~~{any one of the preceding claims}~~ claim 1 wherein the body-directed surface of the electrode is substantially non-adhesive.

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22. (Currently Amended) A bio-electrode as in ~~{any of the claims from 2 to 21}~~ claim 2 wherein the circuit components provide a minimum band pass range of from 0.05 hertz to 100 hertz for signals originating from a body for the measurement of ECG signals.

23. (Original) A bio-electrode as in claim 22 wherein the circuit provides a band pass of from 1 hertz to 100 hertz for the measurement of heart rate signals originating from a body.

24. (Currently Amended) A bio-electrode as in ~~{any of the claims from 2 to 21}~~ claim 2 wherein the circuit provides a band pass of from 1 kilohertz to 20 kilohertz for the monitoring of pacemakers present within a body.

25. (Currently Amended) Two bio-electrodes as in ~~{any one of the preceding claims}~~ claim 1 in combination with a common mode noise differential sensing circuit whereby common mode noise presented to the differential sensing circuit by the respective bio-electrodes is canceled.